

tions of the wood west of Beclere and the village of Ghelvelt.

Over this line the enemy was able to push forward, but the counter-attacks he could not hold his ground, although until late evening fresh forces were continually brought into the fray.

The English gain was restricted to a strip of land of from one to one and a half kilometers in depth, running from Beclere to the village of Ghelvelt, and from Beclere to Beclere, and thence along the road leading to Beclere. This last named village also was hotly contested. The village of Ghelvelt remains completely in our possession.

11 British Divisions Engaged.

The sanguinary losses of the English divisions—at least eleven were engaged on the battle front in the early stages of the fighting—were very high. The effective cooperation of all our arms also this powerful thrust of the English to break down before the German troops, which on this occasion was not, as will be stated, a short distance away, but was doubtless very far distant. The heroism of the German troops in Flanders is not to be outdone.

Front of the German Crown Prince.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse the French during the evening made a fresh strong attack, the twelfth within three days, on the northern slope of Hill 344, east of Mont St. Gabriel. All day a vigorous fight had been going on, which before the attack increased to a drumbeat.

The storming attack of the French forces almost everywhere was repulsed by the experienced fighting of the Wuertembergers. At some points counter attacks were necessary, and these resulted in numerous prisoners falling into our hands.

BRITISH SHATTER GERMAN DIVISIONS

Flanders Battle Catastrophe for Foe Taken by Surprise.

DROVES OF PRISONERS

Young, Weakly Teutons Eager to Surrender—Losses Are Huge.

By PERRY ROBINSON.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from London Times.

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BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE.
Oct. 5.—Never, surely, has any army been so hammered as the German army was hammered yesterday. There are those who already speak of the day's fighting as one of the critical victories of the war. But that is large talk, and I do not know. What I do know is that we struck again yesterday morning, and went forward to the full extent of our intention, which in places marks an advance of 2,000 yards.

We apparently reached the main central portion of the Pashende ridge, with places already so famous from the former fighting, such as Abraham Heights, Broodseinde, Gravenstafel and Reutel, and many other villages falling to our forces. In doing this we absolutely shattered at least three German divisions and have more or less broken not fewer than four others. Our casualties again were light and the prisoners again were taken in great numbers.

Under any circumstances such an advance, following so closely upon the heels of the two recent victories, must have been of almost first rate importance, but circumstances connected it into nothing less than a catastrophe for Germany. If the last two days were not enough, the day of Oct. 5 was a day of complete disaster.

On the Carro plateau three have been intermitted, and the new cars are also attempts at an attack by enemy troops, which were immediately repulsed.

ENGINES IN 20 DAYS.

Record Set in Making Locomotives for Troops in France.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—American manufacturing enterprise again has demonstrated its ability to meet the extraordinary demands of war. It was disclosed today that within twenty days the War Department delivered designs for special locomotives and cars for the troops in France the first of 80 engines and the first of 8,000 cars were ready for shipment.

French railroads will not stand the weight and length of standard American rolling stock. The special engines weigh 16,000 pounds and the new cars are only 36 feet long to negotiate the short curves of French roads. They are equipped with French couplings, and the wheels are of the same size as those with the American equipment. The engines are eight wheel drive type, giving them great traction for the heavy loads they will haul to the American front.

It is understood that five Engineer regiments, composed largely of railway men, will be sent to France to take up the main American army base, among other equipment will be a complete railway repair shop for all classes of rolling stock, fitted for work on both American and French rails.

Trained railway mechanics of long experience on American roads will do the work. Construction of the shops is said to be well advanced.

WAR INSURANCE BILL PASSED.

Now Before President—Widows' Pensions Made \$25 a Month.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The last important measure on the program before adjournment of Congress, to-morrow—the Administration bill for war insurance—was made ready for President Wilson's signature to-night by the adoption by the Senate of the conference report already approved by the House.

As finally drafted the bill is in substantially the same form as proposed by the Administration.

On the so-called Smoot amendment, increasing to \$25 the pension allowances of widows of civil and Spanish war veterans, the conferees limited its operation to widows of officers and enlisted men of those killed in action, or of who died subsequently from injuries received in line of duty.

The slightly reduced disability and family allowances provided by the Senate were retained by the conferees.

SOLDIER AID FOR BELGIANS.

Civilian Clothing Distributed for Uniforms to Be Utilized.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Thousands of needy Belgians may be protected from the coming winter's rigors by clothing contributed by the American people to the National Army under plans set in motion to-day by Secretary Baker at the suggestion of Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator.

Men called to service under the selective draft law discarded for army uniform the civilian clothing they wear to the front. They are asked to give this to the Belgians. Permitted to keep their own clothing, they have just been secured to ship 400,000 tons of clothing into Belgium across the Dutch frontier, and the gifts of the new soldiers would be sent in under this permit.

JOHN DUNBAR WRIGHT KILLED.

Was Motoring With Miss Helen Lanford When Car Overturned.

John Dunbar Wright of 41 East Fifty-first street, a director of the Children's Hospital and treasurer of the Working Women's Progress Union, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon when his automobile overturned on the State road between Middletown and Port Jervis, N. Y. Miss Helen Lanford, who was riding with him, was thrown out, but escaped serious injury. After her injuries were treated she was taken to her summer home at Milford, Pa., to which she and Mr. Wright were returning when the accident happened. Mr. Wright had attempted to avoid a rut in the road and the car struck a pole.

Mr. Wright was a son of J. Howard Wright, the Standard Oil magnate. He was born in 1862. For twenty years he was connected with the Standard Oil Company, retiring in 1900. He was a member of the Brook, New York Yacht, Aero, Lambs and National Arts clubs.

bullet, the relative shellfire being small. The German artillery seemed to be slow to start in the attack.

On the northern section there were a number of strong positions, but nowhere was there heavy resistance. The most important part of the advance was in the northern section, from Zonnebeke to Broodseinde. There we were pushing along slopes or up the top of the main ridge, which in large part already was in our hands. When we had finished the Germans held only the northwestern end, with the village of Pashende in their hands. While the highest ground was won previously, in the Glencorse Wood area, the final critical sector may be said to be Broodseinde.

That the Germans would have yielded the latter point if they could, with all their strength, have prevented it, it is ridiculous. Broodseinde, however, as it is called, was held by the Germans, and our men. Very large numbers of prisoners were taken on this part of the line.

Teutons Fight Desperately.

To the left of this section there were the strong positions of Vammucien, Broodseinde, Broodseinde, on the forward slopes of Abraham Heights, and the village of Gravenstafel. South of Zonnebeke there was some delay in the neighborhood of Notation farm and the little hamlet of Molensarende. The Germans fought stoutly on the Pashende-Broodseinde road, where a cluster of concrete defenses was grouped on the road. Below here there was sharp fighting on the Jostel farm. We had White Polderhoek Chateau and other points near by.

Nowhere on the whole front did we see a real attack. At some points tanks were used and did their part well. If the weather had not made it impossible for the airplanes to do their proper share, the results would have been even more important. The weather since the battle has been unblemished, and one grievous for the men out there in the shell holes.

The weather, however, everywhere there is the unblemished thrill of victory. It seems to pervade even the crowding of the fighting line, which has been over the road which the wounded make their way back to the dressing stations, every man seems cheerful and with his hands and with laughter, knowing that we won.

Another report tells of how two British airplanes, patrolling above the North Sea, sighted a German submarine, which was about fourteen knots an hour with two men in the conning tower. The submarine was downed to a height of 800 feet, and the two men were killed. The submarine was downed to a height of 800 feet, and the two men were killed.

The other airplane then dropped a bomb, which burst in front of the conning tower, and the submarine was downed. The submarine was downed to a height of 800 feet, and the two men were killed.

On another occasion a seaplane, while on air patrol, overheard a hostile wireless signal and soon after sighted a German submarine lying on the surface a mile away. The seaplane fired a single shot, and the submarine was downed to a height of 800 feet, and the two men were killed.

Then three more submarines were sighted, reinforced by three hostile destroyers and two seaplanes. All opened fire, and the submarines were downed. The submarine was downed to a height of 800 feet, and the two men were killed.

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BIRD MEN OF BRITISH POUNCE ON U-BOATS

Bombs From Warplanes Sink Submarines Despite Air Guards.

ONE FLIER ROUTS FIVE

Report Tells of English Aviator Winning Fight Against Odds 14,000 Feet Up.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Further details of daring encounters between British aviators and enemy airmen and submarines are contained in the official records of the Admiralty published to-day. The report of a squadron commander in the Royal Naval Air Service, who has been flying for the last eighteen months on the battle front, tells a thrilling story of attacking ten Gotha machines, single handed, 12,000 feet in the air. He fired 100 rounds, and shot down five of them at 100 yards range. The German machine began a slow split the squadron commander fired twenty-five more rounds, and shot down the last one. His gun then jammed and he became involved in a fast spin, but recovered in time to see his enemy crash on the ground.

The Britisher then landed and repaired his machine gun and went up after the remaining Gotha. At 14,000 feet he engaged the enemy machine, in turn, from above and below, firing 200 rounds and silenced both its guns and probably hit the runner. The Britisher flew now being out of ammunition, descended.

Another report tells of how two British seaplanes, patrolling above the North Sea, sighted a German submarine, which was about fourteen knots an hour with two men in the conning tower. The submarine was downed to a height of 800 feet, and the two men were killed.

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TELLS OF NEW AIR TERROR

Italian Officer in Forlani United States to Forlani.

Italy, which has led all other nations in the construction of huge bombing aeroplanes, is now developing a new air terror, the Forlani dirigible, limited details of which were revealed yesterday by Lieut. Luigi Crascentini of the Italian Army.

Crascentini, who arrived at an Atlantic port aboard an Italian steamship, declared he had come to America to discuss with army and navy aviation experts the value of the Forlani dirigible. The dirigible, which is 300 feet long, shaped like a torpedo and can attain an altitude of approximately 20,000 feet with a crew of fifty. In this respect it is said to be superior to the Zeppelin, which has never been known to fly higher than about 14,000 feet.

On the same ship was Col. Ettore Maschio, who will join the Italian commission to the United States. Minnie Egan, soprano, and Giulio Rossi, basso, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who have returned for the fall season to the Metropolitan, also were passengers. Also the ship brought 340 tons of mail, the first to come direct from Italy in many weeks.

PEACE PLAN GROWS IN RUSS CONGRESS

Main Committee Will Follow Programme of Moscow Conference.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5.—The Main Committee of the Democratic Congress has begun work upon a plan to form a strong party of the left, which will follow the programme of the Moscow conference and carry out an active policy looking to the realization of permanent peace. The proposal was submitted to the congress by M. Tsvetkov, former member of the Cabinet, and carried by a vote of eight to one.

The form which the new permanent parliament is to take in matter of discussion. According to several of the evening newspapers it will be preceded by a provisional body with advisory but no legislative powers. This body, however, will be empowered to consider questions of foreign policy. The zemstvo and towns would be given liberal representation.

Kerensky Names Ministry.

Premier Kerensky appears to have placed his cards on the table with his announcement of the new ministry. A coalition Ministry without waiting for sanction of his action by the congress. As was expected, Tsvetkov is slated for the post of Minister of War. M. Tsvetkov, Minister of War. M. Tsvetkov, Minister of War. M. Tsvetkov, Minister of War.

The resolution adopted providing for a preliminary Parliament, seemingly only a matter of time. The Premier insisted only that it should include all elements of the population. The Premier thinks the Parliament should have a power to dissolve the existing Cabinet. The Government itself has worked out a plan for such a Parliament, which would consist of 231 members, including all the elements represented in the Congress and in addition the Constitutional Democrats.

RUSSIANS HOLD LINES.

Repel Teuton and Bulgar Attacks—Take Caucasian Village.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5.—Violent fighting, in which the Russians and their allies have been successful, again is reported from the Rumanian front. In the Sektin region, only 100 miles from the enemy, they were in dense waves, but were stopped by the Russian and Rumanian artillery. Bulgarian infantry in the Ruzer region, after a long and bloody battle, were repulsed. The Russian and Rumanian artillery, after a long and bloody battle, were repulsed.

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BERNSTORFF'S ACTS IN BOLO CASE BARED

Continued from First Page.

one" who was to give the "sanct regis" signal to the German Minister at Bern. The fact that the telegrams were made public to-night again shows how complete is Bernstorff's record of all the forbidden cipher correspondence between Von Bernstorff and Berlin.

BERNSTORFF'S 'SINews.'

\$50,000,000 Was on Deposit Here for His Disposal.

The sum of \$50,000,000 was on deposit in various New York banks and banking institutions at the disposal of Count von Bernstorff at the time of his operations in the city, according to the statement of the German Minister at Bern. The latter last night closed his inquiry into the activities here of Holo Pasha.

Mr. Morse had been employed to examine the financial manipulations of the power behind the German propaganda. He had been in New York for some time, and had been in contact with the German Minister at Bern. The fact that the telegrams were made public to-night again shows how